The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6456. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Trumbull Obstructing the Tariff in the Senate.

He Makes a Political Speech Without Provocation.

June 3 Fixed Upon for the Final Adjournment.

Defeat of the Habeas Corpus (Kuklux) Bill in the House.

A Test Vote on the Senate Civil Rights Bill.

Members of the Thirty-Seventh Congress Amnestied by Special Act.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The temper of both Houses is to adjourn at the earliest practicable moment. So that end and the expediting of public business, Mr. SHERMAN reported yesterday, as the sense of the Finance Committee, that debate on the pending Tariff bill be limited to five-minute speeches. Mr. TRUMBULL objected, so it came up again to-day in regular order. It was commenced well as inauspicious to see Mr. TRUMBULL'S tactics at once moment. The time for adjournment was absolutely fixed at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the resolution of June 3 not having been acted upon; yet Mr. TRUMBULL, as once prepared himself for a long political speech, and set it with unusual deliberation. His first essay was an arraignment of the record of the Republican Party for its alleged measures of centralization of the past few years, the tendency to encroach upon constitutional limitations, and he considered this a suspicious time to hurry debate, which by the way, is done every day in the House, and not infrequently in the Senate, as an instance of these encroachments. But Mr. TRUMBULL labored heavily in his part. If there is any politics sin in the record of the Republican Party, he has been such a leading sinner that he made only an awkward mess of it. After going on for nearly an hour Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. MORRILL began to show him up in the light of delaying the public business for mere political purposes. Mr. SHERMAN warned him of the responsibility he was taking before the country in thus interjecting a political speech when time was so precious. Finally Mr. TRUMBULL began apparently to see that he was damaging only himself, and he subsided. Mr. SHERMAN then agreed that the five minutes limitation should only apply to the amendments to the bill, when Mr. BUCKNER withdrew his objections, and the five minutes limitation was ordered by unanimous consent.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT AT LAST FIXED.

The Senate finally concurred in the resolution of the House, of yesterday, to adjourn Monday, June 3, at 12 o'clock. There was an effort to make it Wednesday, June 5, but this was beaten because it was a disagreement from the House. During the debate Mr. THURMAN exhibited such a desire to learn what time the trains left for Philadelphia as to beget serious doubts of his loyalty to Greeleyism. The time left is regarded as sufficient for the transaction of all really important business. In the Senate there remain three appropriation bills and the Tariff bill, only one of the former, to wit, the Sundry Civil, will take any time. The Tariff bill will be ready to go to Conference Committee by Thursday evening. In the House it is desirable to reach, if possible, the Civil Rights bill and the Amendatory Enforcement bill, which can be passed by a majority vote if resolved in regular order. There need be no difficulty in adjourning at the time fixed, if Congress works as it usually does in its closing hours.

DEFEAT OF THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL.

The House to-day unceremoniously decided by a square vote that it will not pass the Senate Kuklux Habeas Corpus Suspension bill, even if it should be reached in regular order. Judge POLAND moved to suspend the rules, and take from the Speaker's table, and pass the bill, which motion required two-thirds. The vote was 86 yeas (all Republicans) and 108 nays, (eight-five Democrats and twenty-three Republicans); one only not two-thirds but not even a majority. Judge POLAND then stated that had a majority voted for the bill, it was his intention to report from the Joint Committee on the Insurrectionary States, which is authorized to report at any time, a precisely similar bill, which a majority could have passed, but as it was he would not do so. The Republicans who voted in the negative were Ambler and Garfield, of Ohio; Burchard, Farnsworth, and Hay, of Illinois; Kellogg and Strong, of Connecticut; Cotton, Donnan, and McCreary, of Indiana; Hale and Peters, of Maine; Blair, of Indiana; Stoughton, of Michigan; Sheldon and Spicer, of Louisiana; Smith and Willard, of Vermont; Stockbridge, of Kansas; Goodrich, of New-York; Lowe, of Kansas, Morphis, of Tennessee, and Whitely, of Georgia. Several of these men are claimed for "Liberalism," but there is not a Greeleyite among them, unless it be MORPHIS, of Mississippi, BLAIR, HAY, FARNSWORTH, and the others recited, the remnant it became necessary to swallow GREELEY.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, subsequently moved to take the Senate Civil Rights bill from the Speaker's table, and pass it. This was done by yeas 118 to nays 77, which would have required a change of 19 votes to achieve the required two-thirds. Not a Republican voted against the proposition, but 41 Democrats were in the affirmative. There are a number of Democrats who admit that the Civil Rights bill is the Carpenter substitute, which comes from the Senate, is unobjectionable abstractly and legally, there being nothing in it which is not secured to everybody of whatsoever color. Both these men, either voted against the bill or dodged, thus demonstrating their fitness to support such a candidate as HORACE GREELEY.

IMPEACHMENT.

Judge BINGHAM also tried unsuccessfully to pass the Senate Enforcement act in the same manner, in an advanced form. The vote on this was 119 to 52, with 28 Democrats in the affirmative.

SPECIAL AMNESTY.

By a vote of 96 to 93, the House to-day passed a Special Amnesty Act relieving Alexr. H. BOTTELER, of West Virginia, late Judge, and Joseph BROWN, of Kentucky, late Collector. Both of these were members of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and therefore excepted from the general Amnesty act. The House thus shows its willingness to make amnesty even more general than at present.

THE FISHERIES.

Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD, of the Smithsonian Institute, will, while prosecuting his investigations into the subject of the fisheries, this Summer, make his head-quarters at Eastport, Me. He will start for Eastport in about two weeks, and remain away till September. He has arranges to have one or two assistants with the Coast Survey party working during the season in Western contiguous to the New-England coast, and will through them obtain dredgings of such waters frequented by fish of certain species. During the Summer he will make a study of the fish frequenting the waters of Eastport and vicinity.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Thomas Hughes Protests Against the Derby Adjournment—A Sensation.

LONDON, May 28.—A lively sensation was created in the House of Commons this evening by a bold protest from Mr. THOMAS HUGHES against horse-racing and the usual adjournment of Parliament for the Derby Day, which occurs to-morrow.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the House adjourn until Thursday.

Mr. HUGHES, on arising to oppose the motion, was received with ironical cheers and laughter. He pointed to the fact that the House adjourned only two hours on Ascension Day for divine worship, and now propose to adjourn twenty four hours for the Derby. It was incompatible with the dignity of the Commons to recognize horse-racing. The English race course had introduced the most corrupt and insidious system of gambling which had ever disgraced any country. While he was opposed to this species of amusement, he believed in manly sports, like international boat-races, cricket and other salutary competitions of human strength and pluck. Such sports they should be encouraged.

The motion for adjournment was carried by a vote of 212 to 84.

A Parliamentary Vacation—The Anglo-American Treaty—The Chance of Its Ratification.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on Monday for the Whitsuntide holidays, after receiving assurances from the Ministry that the position they had taken up in regard to the Anglo-American Treaty would not be departed from, and being encouraged to expect that the compact would yet be saved. The rest of the week has been passed in suspense. The telegrams from America, in successive editions of the papers, have been eagerly scanned, and people are still reluctant to believe that an arrangement is impossible. There is a strong feeling that the respective Governments have not had fair play in the matter, and that the difficulties of the task have been increased by the anxiety of political opponents to make capital out of a diplomatic failure. Lord RUSSELL'S language in regard to the American Government is universally condemned. No statesman with a prospect of assuming the responsibilities of office would ever have given vent to such solecistic and reckless assertions; but Lord RUSSELL has retired from active public life; he knows he will never be a member of any Government again; and he seems to imagine that he can say anything he likes. The official correspondence was published yesterday, and there is one passage which has attracted attention, and which will be made the subject of inquiries when Parliament reassembles. It is the passage where Mr. FISH is reminded by Lord GRANVILLE that the "British High Commissioners objected to the adoption of a form of reference to the arbitrators which might from its vagueness be taken to permit the introduction of such claims, and that it was not until after lengthened discussions in the Commission that the terms of reference, as they now stand in the treaty, were settled." This would seem to imply that the introduction of the indirect claims was distinctly raised; whereas the impression hitherto has been that the question was simply left out of view, either by accident or by tacit agreement. It is argued that if there was "a lengthened discussion," the English Commissioners should have been upon their guard, and should have taken care that the language of the treaty was perfectly explicit.

"HISTORICUS" IN THE LION'S DEN.

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, M. P., who is also known as "Historicus," and who has never been supposed to be deficient in audacity, has just performed a crowning feat. He has undertaken to lecture at the United Service Institution—a kind of club where officers of the army assemble to read papers and discuss military questions—on the folly of invasion panics, and to prove that the army is extravagantly large. This is, in its way, quite as good as VAN AMBURG putting his head in the lion's mouth. Perhaps Mr. HARCOURT will next lecture the persons on the futility of sermons, and demonstrate to doctors the uselessness of physic and the duty of trusting to Providence rather than pills. He began by contrasting the strength of the army before the Crimean war and at the present moment. It had risen from fifty thousand to one hundred and thirty thousand. But what was the reason of this increase? It would not be the increase of Continental forces, because they had always been too expensive for us to attempt to compete with them; and besides, the question was not how many men a great Continental Power could muster, but how many could be thrown upon England's shores for the purpose of invasion? Assuming that England would promptly concentrate thirty thousand infantry, with reserves, ten thousand cavalry, five thousand engineers, and fifty batteries of field artillery, it was evident that an invader, to carry a reasonable chance of success, would be able to land at least an equal force. But where was an enemy to procure transports? France, in the Crimean war, found a difficulty in finding the requisite number for that purpose. Only a country with a large mercantile marine would have transports at command; and as the Neutrality laws were extended, the hiring of transports would be checked. In the next place, supposing transports to be obtained, it would take some time to get the troops shipped. The disembarkation of twenty-five thousand English troops from Varna occupied a fortnight; the passage to the Crimea took forty days in calm weather, and a month elapsed between the decision to sail and the battle of the Alma. It appeared, therefore, that an army could not be transported by England in a hurry. England should always have sufficiently long notice of the impending danger, and would make preparations accordingly. Nothing could be easier, when an invading expedition was being got together, than to blockade the ports from which it was to set sail. England has forty-nine ironclads, France thirty-four, Prussia three, and a fourth one building; Russia five, (two building.) The United States, he asserted, had no ironclad "which could safely come across the Atlantic unaccompanied by a convoying vessel." If France, Russia, Prussia and America were to attack in combination, England would have ten first-class iron-clads over and above their united forces. Here are Mr. HARCOURT'S arguments against the possibility of an invasion arranged in order: First, the enemy could not get sufficient transports; second, his fleet could not cope with the English fleet; third, Englishmen would shut him up in his own ports; fourth, they would sink him at sea; fifth, they would blow him up with torpedoes; the instant he landed English thieves; sixth, the British army would eat up his army if ever it landed. It must be admitted that according to this version the invasion would certainly not have a good time of it; but it is very easy on paper to settle these questions off hand to one's own satisfaction. Mr. DISRAELI has a speech, too, against panics and invasions; and he had the advantage of perusing before Mr. HARCOURT to the duke of his speech. Mr. HARCOURT was good enough to say that he would willingly maintain a strong fleet—so strong as to be overwhelming and sufficient to protect us against any attack; but as the Neutrality laws were extended, the hiring of transports would be checked. In the next place, supposing transports to be obtained, it would take some time to get the troops shipped. The disembarkation of twenty-five thousand English troops from Varna occupied a fortnight; the passage to the Crimea took forty days in calm weather, and a month elapsed between the decision to sail and the battle of the Alma. It appeared, therefore, that an army could not be transported by England in a hurry. England should always have sufficiently long notice of the impending danger, and would make preparations accordingly. Nothing could be easier, when an invading expedition was being got together, than to blockade the ports from which it was to set sail. 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Gilt Edge Mines Limited.

Delegates from Louisiana were all elected by the State Convention in Baton Rouge, May 4, and their instructions were given in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of James G. Blaine for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of John Sherman for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Elihu B. Washburne for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of William Windom for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Chester A. Arthur for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Benjamin H. Bristow for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Edward F. Noyes for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Marshall Jewell for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Oliver P. Morton for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Edward McPherson for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Wm. A. Wheeler for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Allen G. Thurman for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Joseph R. Hawley for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of Henry Wilson for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from Louisiana to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the nomination of William

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

AUCTION SALES.

LAW REPORTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FURNITURE.

MACHINERY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tannhäuser. [German Opera.]—Miss Pabst, Herr Franz Abt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Home and The Critic.—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Enoch Arden.—Mr. Edwin Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Shirley Thorpe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Article 47.—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crane.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Wrong Man in the Right Place.—The Vance Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities.—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—Negro Comicalities, Music, Dancing, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

LYRIC HALL.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—Miss Bertha Rivers.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

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☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, whose election was proclaimed by the *Tribune* to be a glorious "triumph," declares his solemn conviction that for the nation to elect Greeley President would be mere "Midsummer madness." Mr. Gerrit Smith testifies that the country has still great need of Gen. Grant. Mr. Wendell Phillips says that no negro can vote for Greeley who values his life or property, or cares for his race, and that "Grant's little finger is worth a baker's dozen of Greeleys." Greeley himself declared his opinion (5th January, 1871,) that "Gen. Grant will be far better qualified" for the Presidency "in 1872 than he was in 1868." Are these witnesses worth attention?

The Senate yesterday adopted the five-minute rule on the Tariff bill, and concurred in the House resolution for adjournment on Monday at noon. In the House, the act extending the power of suspending habeas corpus was rejected by a decided vote—a fact which will probably escape the attention of the "independent journal," which has made the act in question the basis of attacks on the Republican Party. The House also indicated the spirit in which it regards the exceptions to the Amnesty bill by relieving of disabilities two members of the Thirty-seventh Congress. The Democrats—who don't seem as anxious as Mr. Greeley for negro votes—voted solid against the Carpenter Civil Rights bill, and prevented its being taken up.

The Committee of Seventy's address to the people brings home, in the most direct and outspoken way, the failure of all reform legislation at Albany to Gov. Hoffman and his Fenton allies in the Legislature. Both the Governor and the members of the Legislature had, at the opening of last session, such a chance as can hardly occur again to win reputation for themselves and honor for their party. It was basely neglected by both, because Gov. Hoffman and the majority of the Legislature had been pledged before the session opened at all, to throw their influence against reform and on the side of corruption. The Greeley Republicans had nothing to gain by the triumph of municipal purity in this City, and under the political bargain formed in the Fall, they had, in common with their Tammany allies, everything to lose. It was of vastly greater importance to them that Mr. Greeley should be pushed into a Presidential nomination, that the way should be prepared for sending Hoffman to the United States Senate, and that the Tammany plunderers should be shielded from justice, than that the City of New-York should be rescued from the control of a corrupt organization. Beware the first fruits of the alliance between the Democrats and the supporters of Mr. Greeley. Let the same gang get control of the affairs of the nation, and see whether the achievements of Tammany would not be thrown in the shade.

"Notwithstanding all delay and disappointment, the people HAVE it in their power utterly to overthrow the hydra-headed monster of iniquity and corruption. What was done last Fall can be again done, and better done, at the election next Fall, when the people can elect a Governor not hampered by constitutional and other scruples and considerations whatever questions of positive and necessary reform arise before him, and whose political life has not been so closely identified with the corrupt men whom the people are seeking to punish, and they can elect other honest, capable and reliable public servants and representatives."—*Committee of Seventy's Report.*

This is a seasonable reminder and all the more impressive because it signed by two Democrats of principle and convictions, and is issued by a body in which Republicans and Democrats have wrought side by side for City Reform. We entirely mistake the feelings and intentions of the citizens of New-York, if the base betrayal of their interests by the corrupt political cabal of the last Legislature will not arouse so indignant a response in November next as will exceed in unanimity even the sweeping public verdict of last Fall. Only, let us have no confusion of national and local questions. An honest and capable Government for New-York can be attained by a vigorous effort, without distinction of party. It will never be attained if the spoils of the City are allowed to be made the subject of corrupt bargains among politicians of whatever stripe.

Is the regulation of Grand Law's ferries among the reform measures which Gov. Hoffman has pledged himself to kill? The bill passed with this intent was the result of a compromise between the legitimate demands of the citizens of Williamsburg and the claims of the ferry lessee. On May 10 it was placed in the Executive Department, whence it has not yet emerged. It is impossible to imagine any reason for delaying to sign this bill, and should it be allowed to drop in default of Executive sanction, the Governor will be called to a pretty sharp reckoning by the citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, to whom the extortionate fares and irregular trips of the ferry-boats form a very palpable grievance.

The Police Commissioners have come to the important resolution that "it is for the interests of the public that the streets be cleaned on account of the Board of Police, rather than by contract." What the public now demand is, that the decision shall be promptly acted on and carried out to the letter. It is something to have somebody with a well-defined responsibility for cleaning the streets. If the Police Commissioners should organize a department under the control of political hacks, and manned solely with the view of manufacturing votes, they will be responsible for such an outrage as it will hardly be possible to wait till November for the opportunity of redressing.

The Philadelphia Convention.

One week from today the National Convention of the Republican Party will meet in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and in its authenticity as a representative body, no less than in its personal character, it will afford a strong contrast to the assemblage of disappointed politicians at Cincinnati. To Philadelphia will come delegates bearing credentials from the people of every Congressional district in the Union, as well as from the States as representatives at large. No one has attempted to deny the entire regularity of the Convention, and no one has pretended that it has not been called and will assemble in conformity with the long-established usages of the Republican Party.

In its membership the Convention is peculiarly fortunate. While it has been described as a convention of office-holders it has among its members less than a score of delegates who are in any way engaged in the Government service. Nothing is more silly than this cry of "office-holders," and nothing more unjust than to deny to Americans their privileges as citizens because they happen to be in the discharge of public duties. But the people have chosen, by the most emphatic means in their power, to show that the Philadelphia Convention is not the creation of official interference in politics, and have therefore returned but very few office-holders as delegates. We do not quarrel with them for their action, but on the contrary, consider that it was necessary under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The Convention will doubtless have more moral weight with the general public from the fact that it will be wholly free from Federal influences, and has among its members men known throughout the nation as unfaltering Republicans, devoted to the highest and best interests of the nation. The list of the delegates, which we publish this morning, almost entirely complete, contains names which even Greeleyism must recognize as those of true Republicans. Among the members are many whom nobody dares to call the "slaves of power," and while it is not possible here to name them all—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. Herman Raster, Gov. Conrad Baker, Hon. Jas. Speed, Hon. Frederick A. Pike, Hon. Alex. H. Rice, Hon. Chauncey L. Filley, Hon. Frederick Smyth, Hon. Coriandt Parker, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Hon. Jacob Mueller, Hon. Morton McMichael, Gen. A. E. Burnside, Hon. Horace Fairbanks, and Hon. Lucius Fairchild—will occur to every one as the highest examples of independence and honesty in politics.

A Convention thus constituted cannot fail to execute the will of the people. Thirty-four of the thirty seven States, casting a vote of 699 votes, have instructed for Gen. Grant, leaving only the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New-Jersey, and South Carolina, fourteen votes, uninstructed. But it is well known that the delegates from these States are favorable to Gen. Grant, and it may therefore be safely assumed that the delegates of Convention without the formality of a ballot. There will probably be something of a contest for the Vice-Presidency, the present appearances showing it to be between Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, the former having one hundred and thirty delegates instructed for him, and the latter fifty-two. Nearly four hundred delegates are wholly uninstructed as to Vice-President, and there is no doubt that after the first ballot, when the votes of their States will be cast for Hon. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio; Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; Hon. John F. Lewis, of Virginia; Hon. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, and Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, the Convention will reach a speedy and happy conclusion on this question.

As to the principles which the Convention will promulgate, there is no doubt that there will be an unequivocal expression in favor of liberal amnesty, substantial reform of the civil service, the abolition of the income tax and franking privilege, the fullest protection of American citizens, of every creed and race, in life and property both at home and abroad, the payment in full of every dollar of the national debt, principal and interest, and such decrease of taxation as the national faith will permit, an adjustment of the tariff, so that its burdens and its benefits may fall as equally as possible upon all classes alike, and the policy of reserving the public lands for actual settlers. Upon these leading issues there is little division of sentiment among the Republican masses, and there is no question that the Convention will on all these points, as in its nominations, follow the lead of the people. Upon whatever minor questions may be raised, there is no doubt that a wise and just determination will be reached.

We confidently look to the great gathering at Philadelphia next Wednesday to mark an epoch in American politics. More clearly than any of its predecessors it will be a convention of the people, and its action will consequently be of more weight than that of any convention which has yet been held. Uninfluenced by power, undismayed by the clamor raised about its cradle, free from the cliques and jealousies which usually attend political assemblages, it meets only to give formal expression to the clearly ascertained will of the people. Hence its utterances will be as weighty as they will be distinct.

Mistaken Forum Practice.

We believe all reasonable men will admit that the final settlement of the indirect claims affair is creditable to the good sense of both countries. The *Tribune* has done its best to arouse the foolish spirit of resentment which made all reasonable dealings so difficult between rival nations. When the heat of this Presidential contest is cooled, the conductors of that journal must remember with regret that, in a great crisis of international relations, they threw all their influence on the side of passion against reason, of partisanship against the effort for a solid peace between two Christian nations.

It is such events as these which test the genuine humanity and patriotism of a journal. If, with the gratification of a partisan malice before it, it can forego this for the sake of grander and more humane objects, it shows itself worthy of gaining public opinion. Other journals—like the *Post*—equally opposed to the Administration, have risen above party, and supported even this feeble effort toward arbitration and universal peace. Without indulging in too much national vanity, we cannot but think that in general the Press and the public men, and the governing body of this nation, have manifested more calmness and sobriety, and more of the spirit of true humanity in the discussions on this matter, than have the corresponding authorities in Great Britain. Of the two, it should be remembered that we had the real grounds of grievance. Great Britain had not suffered from our long differences either in purse or feeling. No violations of neutrality had angered her. She had passed through no desperate struggle for national existence, nor had she seen a friendly Power assist her rebellious subjects by every species of aid in arms, money, and public sympathy.

When these grievances came up, it was comparatively easy for Great Britain to discuss them calmly. But here, ten years had not entirely worn away the sense of bitter disappointment at England's position, of intense indignation at what we considered her bad faith during our "war of rebellion." The taunts and incessant insults poured forth at that period by some of her journals and public men had not utterly passed from the memory of our people. It was indeed a great victory of "right reason" and Christian principle to forget all these resentments, to discuss calmly our national grievances, to refuse to listen to the cry of demagogues, and "wait for England" a time of distress, and try with her these principles of international law," and above all, to consent to arbitration.

To many minds, it must be remembered, even the indirect claims expressed real and important losses. Thus far our position was creditable. But when, through an over-zealous spirit in a single negotiator or agent of the Government, we made a legal basis of these sentimental claims, we then left the ground of solid reason, and put England in the vantage. Had the votes of the *Tribune*, and of partisan passion, been obeyed, we should have followed one blunder by another. Had Gen. Grant been merely a seeker of petty personal glory, at the expense of the interests of humanity, he would have come before the country as asserting the most extreme claims for this nation, even to the extent of breaking down the treaty. He would have let the arbitration fall for the sake of the indirect claims, and of pleasing the ears of the million.

Before the war, this would have been inevitably the policy of a Democratic Administration, but the nation has now a cooler and sounder brain. It knows better what war means. It is animated with a higher principle of statesmanship, and a nobler conviction of Christianity. Gen. Grant is above such contemptible personal aims. If he were not, the people are. The Administration has, in fact, been trying ever since the first mistake to retreat by a manner which will be of no disadvantage to the country. This alone is creditable to its wisdom. The Senate, so far as we know, has discussed the whole subject in the broadest and freest manner, not at all troubling itself about "consistency," or national vanity, but seeking alone the true interests of peace and national welfare. Even the opposition leaders are said to have concurred with the President in recommending the supplementary article. There has been nothing of the wild and barbarous cries, which used to be heard under the old slave-holding rule, such as "Fifty-four-forty, or Fight!" The debate has apparently been calm, statesmanlike, and wise, contrasting favorably with the Parliamentary discussions on the subject. The issue must be such as the wise and humane of all countries will approve.

The Pictorial Canvass.

It is evidently the opinion of Mr. Greeley's managers that all that is necessary to secure his election is the unlimited distribution of his photographs. His simple look is certainly calculated to win the affections of all who have not looked closely into his crooked life. That a man with so innocent a face should at this very moment be concluding political negotiations with the Tammany thieves, may at first sight, seem impossible; yet there is no doubt about the fact. Greeley helped Tweed, Sweeny & Co. in 1870-71, and now they are helping him. But, of course, you cannot read all this in a photograph. So the pictures are scattered profusely all over the town, and the Tammany Pet, instead of passing his day in writing mild "editorials," is now obliged to spend his time in photographers' rooms.

These works of art are varied in character. Sometimes the Sage of Chappaqua is represented reading one of his youthful gusher's articles in the *Tribune*, in which "life without filling" is described as the "paradox of inertia miserably married to mobility"—the style, in this case, rather recalling the lovely hand of some female gusher. Or, we have the later Franklin represented as a glorified farmer, going out to the fields in a brand-new suit of black clothes and Tilton's white hat. He has been tried in all sorts of positions, and "takes" well in each. At Bogardus', in Broadway, he forms one of a group which has something almost pathetic about it. People must have noticed the plaintive wail which proceeds from Mr. Greeley now, whenever he speaks in public. "Ladies and gentlemen," he says, "I am not allowed to make a speech. I am under orders from my managers to keep my mouth shut." The picture at Bogardus' does justice to his melancholy situation. His manager at the *Tribune*—the same worthy person who is in training under Fenton as a wire-puller and convention-runner—is standing over him, as if proud of having ousted him from the editorial chair of the *Tribune*, and led him into the most ruinous mistake of his life. Behind the Sage stands another fierce-looking individual in a menacing attitude. The Sage himself holds a pen in his hand, but is evidently under strict orders not to use it. His mouth is muzzled, and his hands are tied, and the "independent journalist" standing by his side has all the best of the fun.

To these effective pictures, Mr. Nast contributes a couple in the new number of *Harper's Weekly*, which no doubt John Cochrane and Boss Tweed will cause to be largely circulated in the interest of their candidate. In one we behold the aforesaid apprentice in the art of political chicanery, turning the *Tribune* organ, which a placard carefully explains is *not* an organ. The *Tribune* organ—which is not an organ—is limited to a couple of tunes: "The Bonny Blue Flag" and "Erin Go Bragh." The organ-player—Fenton's apprentice—is leading poor Horace Greeley by a string, and sending him to beg votes from his chief supporters, who are standing on the steps and verandah of a house. Among these supporters we recognise Hoffman, (who has entered into a distinct bargain with the Fenton Republicans, and vetoed all the Reform measures last year as his share of it,) Fernando Wood, Frank Blair, Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, Hank Smith, Belmont, and a great many other "leaders of the Democracy." The collection of portraits is admirable, and this, combined with the humor and keen satire of the picture, render it one of the most effective drawings Nast has ever produced. It will be remembered long after H. G. has repented, in humiliation and bitterness, of the folly into which his organ-grinder has led him.

The organ-grinder was probably impatient to get into Mr. Greeley's boots, just as Mr. Nast, in the second of the two pictures, represents Greeley himself in reference to Grant's boots. The General is in bed, when Mr. Greeley comes crawling along the floor to steal his shoes. Perhaps it is Fenton whom we see through a half-opened door—at any rate, he would be the most natural man for Greeley to take with him in such an enterprise. He has had some experience in the art of appropriation—"convey the wise it call." Just as Greeley is about to seize the boots, Gen. Grant pops out his head, and cries out "drop 'em." There is a third picture, by another artist, which may also be commended to the attention of John Cochrane and Boss Tweed, as calculated to assist their man.

Let us, in all this, never forget that the *Tribune* is *not* an organ, and that it only gives Horace Greeley independent support.

Wanderers at Saratoga.

In the latter part of February last, Policeman Burgard, (Tully,) was called to arrest a ruffian named Keeler, in a low drinking-den in the Nineteenth Precinct. He was instantly set upon and beaten by Keeler until he was insensible, and his life was despaired of. The same gang to which Keeler belonged subsequently attacked and murdered Officer Lambrecht, one of the most faithful and efficient men in the force, who was sent to arrest the assailants of Tully. Our readers have all the facts of this outrage familiar, with the history of both, outrages. Neither were by any means unusual, and they were both followed by the usual failure to arrest any of the guilty ruffians. The lesson which was inevitably drawn from the fate of Officers Lambrecht and Tully was that the faithful and fearless policeman carried his life in his hand, and that in case he died, murdered in the discharge of his duty, there was small ground to hope that his murderers would be brought to justice.

Yesterday, however, a new page, not only in the story of the assault upon Tully, but in the history of the Police force, was turned. Keeler, who had been arrested a few days since, was tried before the Recorder, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' hard labor. This case, if it should be accepted as a precedent, will prove of immense importance in promoting the efficiency of the Police.

Our Courts have heretofore failed to afford proper protection to the policeman;—doubtless because the latter is the natural enemy of the ruffians who have earned the favor of "Ring" Judges by their unswerving support of the men and measures of the "Ring." Even Judges whose purity is above reproach, have not made the distinction which should be made between ordinary cases of assault, and cases in which policemen in the discharge of their duty have been assaulted. This distinction is recognized in every other civilized country. The ruffian who resists an arrest, or, from whatever motive, assaults a policeman on duty, attacks not only the person of the officer, but defies and insults the law, of which he is the representative. It is therefore clear that, other things being equal, the assailant of the policeman deserves a severer sentence than he would have deserved had his victim been a private citizen instead of the visible embodiment of law. Moreover, no high degree of self-sacrificing devotion to duty can be expected from an officer who knows that should he be assailed by some desperate scoundrel, the latter, instead of being heavily punished, will probably be let off with a light sentence, on the ground that the right of a policeman is naturally exceedingly exasperating to the ruffianly mind. Though no Judge has openly made this apology for the assailant of a policeman, yet that it has practically been the ground upon which our Courts have not unfrequently excused the culprit, no one who has noted the trivial sentences which offenders of this class have heretofore received, can doubt.

Now, however, we have what it is to be hoped will prove the beginning of a better system. The severe sentence of Keeler is a recognition of the justice and necessity of protecting the Police, by visiting an assault upon an officer in the discharge of his duty much more severely than assaults of an ordinary character. It is a promise to the faithful officer that in at least one Court he will not be left unprotected, and it will thus do much toward increasing the efficiency of the force. What with a Police Commission headed by Hank Smith, an incapable tool of Tweed, in the office of Police Superintendent, and the absence of any decent recognition by the Courts of the enormity of assaults upon Policemen, it is strange that the rank and file of the force is as efficient as it is. The sentence of Keeler is one important step in the direction of reforming the condition of the Police Department. Recorder Hackett has once more deserved well of the people. He is generally sure to do what is right. Now let us have an efficient Superintendent in the place of Kelso, and a Board of Police Commissioners in which the seats of Smith, Manierre, and Barr shall be occupied by honest, faithful, and intelligent men, and we shall soon have the model Police force of America.

Some Wicked Slanders Refuted.

The bear-leaders of the Tammany candidate find themselves compelled to enter into a series of "explanations" concerning their charge. There are some things, indeed, which they cannot explain, and therefore dare not touch. They cannot deny that the Greeley Republicans made an alliance in the last Legislature with the Tammany Democrats, by which the people were scandalously cheated. They cannot deny that Fenton and Hoffman have had a perfect understanding with each other. They cannot deny that Greeley's personal "following" is composed of the most depraved political gang in the whole country. But, like small lawyers, they evade the grave charges and invite attention to the small ones. The following are the injurious imputations which they desire to remove:

1. *That Mr. Greeley was the author of the cry "On to Richmond."*—To this they reply that the offender was not Greeley, but Charles A. Dana, who has since followed with some success the trade of professional libeler.

2. *That Horace Greeley attacked and slandered Senator Trumbull.*—They say to this, that one of the Philosopher's subordinates wrote the offensive articles. The Philosopher never wrote anything offensive in his life.

3. *That he wears a white hat.*—Answer: He had not worn a white hat for many years, until his managers deemed it indispensable that he should put one on, in order to complete his "make-up."

4. *That he tucks his trousers into his boots.*—This is regarded as so very serious a calumny that the Professor himself was set to write

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in the first place. The article was composed with the principles of the New Science accordingly attached to an effective manner. A gentleman whose every action ought to command respect. Whose conduct is a credit to us all, and who has, in the course of a long career, done much to dignify a calling which his unselfish degrades. After this exploit, the night-grinder proceeded to defend his views on the subject of his boots:

"Mr. ——, who makes himself responsible for the statement, has been accustomed to meet Mr. Greeley with uncovered cerebellum for the past twenty-five or thirty years. In all that time we first seriously considered that he never saw Mr. G. with his trousers stuffed into his boots, nor dressed otherwise than as a quiet unassuming gentleman, anxious to avoid notoriety and misrepresentation." In view of facts known to all who walk our streets, and visit our public gatherings, what can be thought of Mr. ——'s false assertions and groundless insinuations?"

Fancy anybody having the coolness to describe Greeley as a man anxious "to avoid notoriety and become criticism!" If we might be allowed to imitate the manners of the New School for a moment, we should say, that the writer of the apology about "Boots," was either a fool himself or supposed that the rest of the world were fools.

Among the subjects concerning which explanations have not yet been given, we may recall the following bitter comments made by Mr. Greeley on the party whose votes he is now soliciting. Let people read them, and remember they were the expression of Mr. Greeley's opinions on this indictment was not deranged by the ambition to become President:

"A Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President to plunge the country into the Red Sea of secession and rebellion. Though you gained an Irish vote, to this complexion you must come at last. The brain, the heart, the soul, of the present Democratic Party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core, today, hardly able to reconcile the defeats of Lee, Johnston, Bragg, Hood, and Price, and the consequent downfall of its beloved Confederacy, with its traditional faith in Divine Providence. It would hail the election of a Democratic President in 1872 as a virtual reversal of the Appomattox surrender. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years, to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax, until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the failure of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unspeakable exultation. Whatever disappointment may be dispersed by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."

The Coming Races.

On Saturday next the Spring Meeting is to begin at Jerome Park. The American Jockey Club have opened the racing year with brilliancy on several occasions of late; but the promise of the coming events is richer than all that have gone before. It is common to assume for shows and festivals and celebrations superiority to their predecessors. Such an assumption gives a whet to languid curiosity and flatters, in a subtle fashion, our self-love. There are, however, chapter and verse for what we say of the Spring Meeting; and even those miracles of self-complacency and scepticism, the wise in horse-flesh, must assent to the force of names and figures.

Not because its most important, but because it impresses most people we may say to begin with, that the number of horses to compete at this Spring Meeting is greater than has ever hitherto been brought together in the country. The ingenuous periphrase of a contemporary, which says that when the bell announces the beginning of the sport it will be heard by about two hundred race-horses, may overstate the figures—to say nothing of the quickness of the horses' ears—but there is no doubt that the Park stables never yet sheltered so many racers as they will on Saturday, so that on this point one of the strongest tests of the community is fairly responded to. Whether quality is up to quantity is another thing. The knowing ones insist that it is, and there are facts to support their position. Many of the horses are famous, and others, the offspring of famous stock, are expected to become so. Of course the list of nominations will thin down, as usual, by the time of starting; the horses named are, however, so uncommonly numerous that such a reduction can be endured on a large scale without spoiling the sport.

The opening event of the meeting is the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, for all ages, a dash of a mile and a quarter. There were thirty-one nominations for this race, and nineteen have accepted the weights. Of these seven or eight are celebrities, having won money for their owners, and some of the younger ones, of less repute, are talked of as possible surprises. For the next feature, the Belmont Stakes, no fewer than fifty-nine nominations were made. Probably a quarter of this lot will start, and, as the contestants will doubtless include eight or nine prime favorites, the race will be one of great excitement. The Ladies' Stake will be on the second day, (Wednesday, June 5,) and afterward will ensue the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, two miles, for all ages. Originally twenty-two went down for this, and a dozen remain. The list is formidable, and the struggle is sure to be a sharp one. On the third day, (Saturday, June 8,) the Westchester Cup is to be run for. This race, open to all ages, two and a quarter miles, bids fair to be the most spirited of the meeting. A great deal of money is said to be laid upon it, and among the favorites named are *Harry Bassett, Midnight, Express, Alarm, Prectician, Rebel, Dismal,* and *Monarch*. The remaining three days of the Spring campaign are fixed for the 11th, 13th and 15th, respectively, the meeting thus ending on Saturday fortnight.

All these arrangements are, of course, more or less dependent on the weather. The chances, however, after the late rains, are propitious, and, all things considered, the hopes of the sanguine that finer things are to be done this time than ever before have much to sustain them. Nature, certainly, is at her brightest and best just now. The drive up through the Central to Jerome Park is more lovely than ever, and, with fortunate spring fashionables on Thursday or Friday, to lay the dust, and give the emerald turf and hedges their evening tonic of freshness, a bonny, bit-gathered approach and surroundings at Saturday's sport will be unsurpassable.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a little singular that the *Tribune* has never seen proper to back up its assertion that the Cincinnati Convention was "one of the most stately and brilliant parliaments ever assembled in this country," by a proof which it must certainly have at hand. There was a Committee of Credentials of this "parliament," which made up a roll of the Convention. If the *Tribune* will publish it, we can all rejoice with it over the stateliness and brilliancy of the body which inflicted Mr. Greeley upon the country as a candidate. In yet the world suspects that this Convention was composed in large part of political tricksters, that a majority of the States had no bona fide representation, and that if it had not been thus composed it could not have resulted its results in the disgraceful manner it did. We know of no item of news which the *Tribune* has deliberately suppressed with a view to further Mr. Greeley's election which would be more interesting and imperative than the complete roll of the Convention which nominated him. If the *Tribune* cannot afford to print this list, we are prepared to perform that duty to the public, if Mr. Greeley's managers will furnish us an accurate copy of the manuscript, when the so-called Committee on Credentials handed to Senator Schurz, on the platform of Exposition Hall. Full lists of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conventions will be published, and we should very much like to complement them with the list of this "stately and brilliant parliament." Of course, this publication would demolish the charge that great States were represented in that "parliament" in several cases, by a single person, and one not particularly "stately" or "brilliant;" but we desire, to give all the news, without reference to the effect upon a Presidential canvass.

The world moves after all. Fifty-eight members of the English House of Commons were found, last night, supporting Mr. Hughes, (author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*,) in his motion to omit the usual adjournment on the Derby day. Mr. Hughes considers the British race-course to be too closely affiliated with blackguardism to have any claim to be ranked among the manly sports, of which he is a distinguished champion. When Parliament turns its back on the "national pastime," look out for the break up of the British Constitution.

Mr. Greeley's curses are in one respect unlike those of other men, of which it is proverbially remarked that they come home with vengeful purposes, connected in some way that is not particularly clear with the process of roosting. The curses of Mr. Greeley, on the contrary, come meekly and quietly back, not to reproach but to vote for him. The few Democrats who never associated the purpose of voting for him, are those upon whom he has lavished the worst language in his extensive repertoire of billingsgate—such men as Dick Taylor, P. G. Beauregard, and last of all Benjamin Magoffin, Ex-Governor of Kentucky. Most people had forgotten Magoffin, when his letter of adhesion to Greeley was published. He will be remembered, however, as the man who answered Mr. Lincoln's first call for troops by the assurance that Kentucky would not give one man for his "hellish purpose." Magoffin was spiteful, but he was also exceedingly silly,—a trait that still survives, as his letter in support of Greeley plainly shows.

The comet which, according to the conjectural M. Flatamon, was to destroy the earth next August, has been nearly forgotten. That it is, nevertheless, still intent upon mischief of some sort is believed by certain credulous people, who insist upon laying to the charge of the comet the present prolonged drought. Why the comet should dry up the springs, when the sun which is vastly nearer to us declines to do anything of the sort, is a question which the maligners of the comet evidently have not asked themselves. Of course, the drought has no possible connection with the distant celestial wanderer, and it is decidedly unfair that the comet, which so far as we know is a well-conducted body, proceeding in its own private path and minding its own private business, should be thus slandered. It was bad enough to accuse it of the ruffianly intention of assaulting the earth, but to charge it with the petty meanness of drying up our springs is far worse.

It is very well known that a great many officers, when they go into battle, have comparatively little fear of the enemy, but a great deal of their own men. "Wait till we go into action together, that's all," is an unpleasant reflection which has been known not infrequently to fall from the lips of a private in reference to an officer against whom he has a grudge. Many years ago, a very tyrannical young Captain, in the British army, who became disagreeably conscious at the eleventh hour of having abused his authority, addressed his company on the eve of a great action, beseeching their pardon. "We've something else to think about than you and your deeds now, Sir," was the stern and not very reassuring reply. The recollection of this circumstance is recalled by the death of a young officer in India by the hand of a private in the regiment. Of the merits of the case we know nothing, but it is remarkable that this is the fifth or sixth instance of the kind within a few years. Petty tyranny is unfortunately to be found in all services, and all countries, and such occurrences as these are a warning to those who have any tendency toward it.

What is Sweeny, of the "towering mind," doing to repay Mr. Greeley for the latter's defense of him last Summer, when the Reformers were trying to break the "Ring?" At that time Mr. Greeley professed great respect for Mr. Sweeny, and a calm confidence in the honesty of Oakey Hall. The latter, moved thereto, let us suppose, by gratitude, is actively engaged in supporting Mr. Greeley's pretensions to the Presidency, and, if reports says truly, is almost nightly in the habit of singing, at the Club of which he was lately the President, Greeley campaign songs, chiefly the work of his own poetic mind, and abounding in stirring choruses, whereof the burden is usually:

"Hurrah! hurrah!
For Chappaqua (it)."

Since Hall is thus repaying the support he received from the *Tribune*, Sweeny ought certainly to show his gratitude to the honest statesman who certified to his integrity and the peculiarly towering character of his mind. Why should not Sweeny and Hall call a public meeting of their old adherents to indorse the honesty of Greeley?

CITY REFORM.

Address of Hon. Joseph J. Wilson—Plain Talk to Citizens—Duties of Voters—Corruption Must Be Stamped Out—Reform Applied to Police Department—Fire Department Commissioners—Health Department—Public Schools—Public Charities—Public Parks—Public Improvements—Public Buildings—Public Libraries—Public Museums—Public Galleries—Public Monuments—Public Statues—Public Fountains—Public Squares—Public Streets—Public Sewers—Public Water Supply—Public Docks—Public Ferries—Public Bridges—Public Tunnels—Public Viaducts—Public Railroads—Public Telegraphs—Public Telephones—Public Gas Supply—Public Electric Light—Public Heating—Public Power—Public Transportation—Public Finance—Public Taxation—Public Debt—Public Credit—Public Honor—Public Faith—Public Morals—Public Manners—Public Health—Public Safety—Public Welfare—Public Prosperity—Public Happiness—Public Duty—Public Virtue—Public Patriotism—Public Spirit—Public Enterprise—Public Intelligence—Public Education—Public Religion—Public Liberty—Public Equality—Public Fraternity—Public Charity—Public Justice—Public Law—Public Order—Public Peace—Public Tranquillity—Public Civilization—Public Progress—Public Reform—Public Government—Public Administration—Public Officials—Public Employees—Public Duties—Public Rights—Public Wrongs—Public Crimes—Public Criminals—Public Courts—Public Lawyers—Public Judges—Public Juries—Public Witnesses—Public Prisons—Public Punishments—Public Executions—Public Penalties—Public Rewards—Public Honors—Public Dishonors—Public Shame—Public Disgrace—Public Infamy—Public Ignominy—Public Obloquy—Public Opprobrium—Public Contempt—Public Scorn—Public Ridicule—Public Derision—Public Mockery—Public Jeers—Public Gibes—Public Sneers—Public Taunts—Public Flouts—Public Jibes—Public Scoffs—Public Jests—Public Quips—Public Cranks—Public Wiles—Public Whims—Public Caprices—Public Vagaries—Public Freaks—Public Humors—Public Moods—Public Tempers—Public Dispositions—Public Natures—Public Characters—Public Constitutions—Public Habits—Public Practices—Public Customs—Public Usages—Public Manners—Public Morals—Public Principles—Public Rules—Public Maxims—Public Precepts—Public Lessons—Public Warnings—Public Admonitions—Public Counsels—Public Advice—Public Instructions—Public Information—Public Knowledge—Public Learning—Public Science—Public Literature—Public Art—Public Taste—Public Refinement—Public Culture

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Tuesday, May 28,) was quite large and a considerable business was transacted, of which the following is a review in detail: MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction, disposed of three full lots, one of the same, fronting on Ninety-eighth-street, and the other on Ninety-ninth-street, with rears adjoining, 150 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $1,025 each; the purchaser being G. W. POWERS. Also two full lots on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet south of Sixty-fifth-street, sold to L. J. PHILLIPS for $2,400 each. The same firm also offered at public auction, a cottage with about three acres of land located at Rye, Westchester County, situated on Grace Church-street, opposite the Village Green, for which bids to the amount of $7,500 were received, but no sale effected. P. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of East Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Fourth-avenue, which was purchased by WM. C. WHITBROCK for $17,500. JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, JOHN M. SCHERMER, Esq., referee, sold a two-story and basement frame house and lot on the north side of Forty-first-street, one Hundred and Twenty-five feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $7,650, the buyer being F. KUHLMAN. WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, offered for sale an unexpired lease, having fifteen years and 3-12 months to run, of four lots, with buildings, on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street, for which bids amounting to $4,700 were received, but no sale made. (The rent of the property is $1,600 per year.) NICHOLAS R. CONNER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of J. C. CONNER, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brick house and lot, situated on the north side of Douglass street, Brooklyn, 250 feet east of Hoyt-street, for $4,300; the purchaser being SAMUEL H. CLAPP, while M. A. J. LYNCH offered at public auction eighteen building-lots, situated on the south-east corner of Gerard-avenue and Ella-street, West Morrisania, Westchester County. None of the lots were, however, sold, the highest bids made for the same being considered inadequate. Nothing further worthy of note occurred. In reference to the suburban sales held yesterday, viz.: At Ocean Point station, Rockaway, Queens County, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at College Point, Queens County, by JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., and at West Berrien Depot, Jersey City, by J. by LAWRENCE, full particulars pertaining to the result in each instance acchieved will be given to-morrow.

The suburban auction, conducted by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Oakland, N. J., on Monday, May 27, met with a most gratifying success, and the determination to adjourn was caused by the storm late in the afternoon, the general result of the transaction would have been one of the best reported as yet this season. As it was, however, 100 city lots and two houses were sold for $25,078 in the aggregate, the prices per lot realized being eminently satisfactory, and from 25 per cent. higher than at the preceding sale of last year, which were at that time thought to be good. A detailed report, with names of purchasers, is annexed. The auction will be continued next week, the day for which will be announced in due season. The attendance on Monday was large and the bonding, as long as the said lasted, spirited.

Today, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer at auction a lot on the Grand Boulevard, near Seventy-eighth-street, and a desirable farm of eighty-seven acres, located at Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will, in addition, offer at public auction, the well-known and popular hotel property, No. 219 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, (Harlem.) At the Commercial Exchange, No. 289 Fulton street, Brooklyn, J. COLE, under a Court order, will also today conduct a very important auction, offering for sale 380 valuable Prospect Park lots, belonging to the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased, situated respectively on Coney Island road, Prospect, Gravesend and Green-wood avenues. The also sale announced for today to take place at Wyoming, N. J., on the ground at 12 M., A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Bro., auctioneers, should attract the special attention of capitalists, as the property to be sold is exceedingly choice, in every respect as present desirable, and destined ere long to be extremely valuable. Wyoming is a new place, but its selection as a site for a growing town in the future is a fortunate one, for the location is such that the projectors of this enterprise can hardly fail to reap a rich reward, while investors will be proportionately benefited. Four railways centre here, and the depots of each line are situated either on or in close proximity to the lots to be offered today. The ground is high, commanding extensive views, drainage perfect, neighborhood healthy, the water unexceptionable, and improvements in process of completion, extensive, while the distance from New-York is only fifteen miles. These, with other advantages which might be stated, should attract buyers to the proposed auction, and Wyoming should soon become, like other New-Jersey suburban towns, favorite place for a permanent residence. In connection with the sale, a special train will be run today, leaving this City from foot of either Barclay or Christopher streets at 11 o'clock, for which tickets can be procured of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, or of O. H. PIERSON, agent for the Company controlling the enterprise, at his office, No. 5 Pine-street.

Valuable building lots on Fifth-avenue, and choice property on the Boulevard and other West Side avenues, are advertised for sale by JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-street; by HUGH N. CAMP, c.o. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-street; by G. LESPINASSE, No. 113 Broadway; by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, and by HOMER HOSES & Co., No. 2 Pine-street, to which attention is also called to the extensive list of desirable country property offered at private sale through our business columns from day to day by leading real estate brokers and others.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, May 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 lots, together forming a plot, 25x111.10, n. s. West 98th-st., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75.125 each..... $6,000

1 lot, 25 ft. s. of 98th-st., each 25x100, n. s. 4,900

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 2-story and basement, brick, h. & l. n. s. and l. n. s. East 76th-st., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 101.2x102.2 ... $17,500

By James M. Miller.

1 2-story and basement, French roof, frame h. and l. n. s. West 126th-st., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 20x100.11..... $4,650

BROOKLYN.

By Nicolas R. Conner.

1 story brick h. and l. n. s. Douglass-st., 229 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., lot 20x100..... $1,200

Suburban Sales, Monday, May 27.

OAKLAND, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

2 lots, plot No. 21, block 19, James McGowan, Brooklyn.....

2 lots, plot No. 21, block 19, James McGowan, Brooklyn.....

2 lots, plot No. 20, block 19, William Kelmer, Elizabeth, N. J.....

4 lots, plot Nos. 1 and 2, block 22, T. Kolmer, New-York.....

4 lots, plot No. 27, front 24, block 31, C. Kelmer, New-York.....

4 lots, plot No. 26, block 20, A. Eagles, Jr., New-York.....

4 lots, plot No. 25, block 20, L. J. Lee Moore, New-York.....

4 lots, plot No. 24, block 20, E. F. Bacon, New-York.....

4 lots, plot No. 23, block 20, Wm. Gribbon, New-York.....

4 lots, plot Nos. 20, 21 and 22, block 20, Wm. Gribbon, New-York.....

4 lots, plot No. 30, block 21, A. Eagles, Jr., New-York.....

4 lots, plot No. 1, block 21, E. F. Bacon, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 14, block 20, John Eagen, New-York.....

4 lots, plot Nos. 15 and 16, block 20, Jas. O'Sullivan, New-York.....

4 lots, plot No. 17, block 21, Jas. O'Sullivan, New-York.....

4 lots, plot No. 4, block 20, Jas. McGowan, Brooklyn.....

2 lots, plot No. 4, block 20, C. G. Gorin, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 1, block 20, J. H. Edwards, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 2, block 21, Andrew Gisbert, Cranford, N. J.....

2 lots, plot No. 10, block 19, E. McConnell, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 14, block 19, Wm. Mooring, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 15, block 19, Jas. C. Blake and Wm. Fruden, Elizabeth, N. J.....

2 lots, plot No. 2, block 21, Jas. C. Blake and Wm. Fruden, Elizabeth, N. J.....

2 lots, plot No. 3, block 21, John Eagle, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 5, block 19, Wm. Garrison, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 6, plot 17, J. W. Kuhl, Fairfield, N. J.....

2 lots, plot No. 13, block 11, Wm. Garrison, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 14, block 11, C. V. Hitner, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 16, block 11, Charles Lyra, New-York.....

2 lots, plot No. 1, block 21, Andrew Gisbert, Cranford, N. J.....

House on plot Nos. 7 and 8, block 19, James McGowan, Brooklyn.....

House on plot No. 26, block 20, A. D. Mellick, New-York.....

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 27.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 136th-st., 24.11x75

Boulevard, e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 136th-st., 75x100

Boulevard, e. s., 50 ft. s. of Stone-st., 24.11x100.11 $22,500

Green-st., e. s., Nos. 72 and 74, 50x100.....

Park-pl., e. s., No. 136, Water-st., w. s., No. 104, 19.6x61.6.....

56th-st., e. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th-av., 32.8x75.6, h. and l.....

56th-st., e. s., 425 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x108.4.....

Columbia College lease.....

52d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17x100.4, h. and l.....

52d-st., n. s., 67.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x74.4, h. and l.....

52d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5.....

50th-st., n. s., 114 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5

70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.6x102.5.....

70th-st., n. s., 116 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x102.5.....

106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5.....

106th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.5.....

107th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 104th-av., 100x100.11

107th-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d-av., 99x102.11x100 irregular.....

119th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.11

119th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11

124th-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15x99.11.....

125th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5.....

126th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 2d-av., 95x99.11.....

Avenue A, n. w. corner 126th-st., 50.11x100.5, irregular.....

Avenue A, n. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10, 126th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.11

Avenue A, 4 s. w. corner 126th-st., 100.11x100, 126th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.11

St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 425.11 ft. s. of Manhattan-st., 25x100, irregular.....

LEASES.

9th-av., s. w. corner of 25th-st., 24.2x75, 7 years, per year.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MAPS SHOWING THE FUTURE OF

WEST END,

AND THE PROOFS OF ITS

SUPERIORITY

TO

FIFTH-AVENUE

PROPERTY

For Investment,

can be had by applying to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

AT BARGAINS,

LOTS ON 87TH-ST., MADISON-AV., GRAND BOULEVARD, 8TH-AV. AND STREETS.

A. WARNER PLATT,

NO. 1,354 BROADWAY, Between 33d and 34th Sts.

BOULEVARD, BELOW 93D-ST.

FIVE LOTS FOR SALE.

Price each, $11,000. Thirty per cent. cash.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAINS.

OVER 1,500 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. Call or send for

"MONTHLY RECORD" GRATIS.

WILLIAM TUCKER,

No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

BOULEVARD

LOTS FOR SALE,

AT LOW RATES.

G. LESPINASSE,

No. 113 Broadway.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,

REAL ESTATE,

No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON THE EAST SIDE by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway:

106th-st., near Madison-av., four lots.

67th-st., near Madison-av., two lots.

102d-st., near Madison-av., eight lots.

115th-st., near 6th-av., two lots, cheap, running through to next street.

116th-st., near 5th-av., nine lots.

8th-av., opposite the Park.

A whole block.

8th-av., between 160th and 170th sts., two lots.

6th-av., near 145th-st., seven lots.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, a building and lot No. 4 Dey-st., suitable for a factory or livery stable. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, Executor, No. 14 Broad-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, CORNER 90TH-St., 162.11 feet, five superb estate-sized lots; high ground, overlooking the Hudson. For sale low if all cash is paid. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS FOR SALE on the Boulevard and 155th-st., below 203d-st. For further inquiry, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—SIX FULL lots on a corner of 11th-av., near 54th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EIGHT LOTS, NORTH-EAST CORner of the Boulevard and 86th-st., for sale very reasonably. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Cuddingstone, being a part of the manor of the late Chancellor Livingston, in Columbia County, New-York, upon the banks of the Hudson River, and three miles from Tivoli Station; five or six trains each way daily. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled, and the view from the piazza has been so graphically described by Barry Gray in a recent number of the *Home Journal*. The property consists of eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion-house (new) of stone and brick, French roof, frescoed, with tank, bath, &c. Also, large cottage, fourteen rooms; coach-house and stables, farm barns, sheds, ice and wood houses, machine, carpenter and other shops, all new, newly painted and in perfect order. The property is well underdrained, has four wells of good water. No fever and ague here. Churches and school near. Furniture, stock and farming implements sold also if desired. Apply on the premises, to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

FORTY-FOUR UNRIVALED VILLA PLOTS,

NEAR LONG BRANCH,

Containing from one to four acres each, situated at the junction of the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, opposite Sandy Hook, and within full view of the ocean. This property is admirably located at Black Point, Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, N. J., four miles north of Long Branch, twenty-six miles from New-York by a delightful sail down the bay and harbor of New-York to Sandy Hook, thence by rail along the beach to Sea Bright, three-fourths of a mile from the property.

Additional communication can be had by steam-boat to Oceanic (formerly Fort Washington), while the early completion of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad (all rail) will afford still further means of communication.

The situation of the property furnishes unequaled facilities for surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing, features and advantages very desirable, and which cannot be enjoyed to the fullest extent elsewhere.

The surrounding country abounds in excellent roads and drives, valuable improvements are being made, values are increasing, the scenery is picturesque, and the locality is one of the healthiest. A rare opportunity is here presented for a sea-side residence seldom afforded.

For maps of the property, terms and information, apply to or address PIERSON & MUNDY, on the premises, or to A. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 26.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT new house, carriage-house and stable, in Huguenot Park, (Luther's Hill,) one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, and one hour from City; there are ten rooms, besides double attics, range, set tubs, closets, bath-room, water-closets, speaking tubes, dumb waiter and registers, kitchen with range and hot and cold water, wash-tubs and large double cellar, and one or more acres of land.

WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 256 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A SUBstantial house, with three acres of land, part in lawn and part in garden, built by the owner for his own residence, on the description of the property and photographs of the house, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., or to Dr. HEARD, Carpenter-av., Newburgh. The property will be rented for four months from June 1.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND SPLENDID house, No. 15 Grand-st., Jersey City, adjoining Washington-square; lot 25x100; house 60x40, with modern conveniences; in perfect order, replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, billiard-room, &c., brownstone front; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about removing to Europe. Immediate payment. Apply to EUGENE N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HANDSOME STONE HOUSES, WITH tower, out-buildings and grounds, at the late R. D. Nelson, at Scarsdale, nineteen miles by Harlem Railroad; quarter of a mile from depot; eight acres, fine lawn, garden, shrubbery and fruit. Apply to J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY—HAMILton & WALLIS, No. 8 Nassau, New-York, offer for complete place, cosy cote, stables, fruit, forest and farming (with dwelling); eleven rooms; improvements; near depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale in a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BEACKWELL & SMITH, 763 Broadway; 5 to 11 or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years, a country residence in the immediate vicinity of New-York; suitable for a gentleman's residence, institution, or hotel. Apply to the owner, A. H. RATHBONE, No. 113 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Corner opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 9 acres; see photograph. S. REDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALITY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERBY, No. 39 Nassau-st. Orange office opposite main depot.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDing lot, 20x100, on Clark-av., Hudson City, N. J. Apply at your place of business to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PECONIC Homes, Greenport, Long Island. Apply to D. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SECOND GREAT DRAWING OF

PARK RIDGE BUILDING LOTS.

Do not fail to attend the drawing on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10 A. M., as No. 12 will be the last chance to secure a residence lot at

PARK RIDGE.

The lots are high, dry, and the best in Bergen County. Park Ridge is on the Hackensack Extension Railroad, and only one hour from New-York. Terms: $25 when ticket is purchased, $25 on day of drawing, balance may remain one year.

Each lot is worth over $100, with a chance of drawing a four-acre Wood Lot. Special train leaves Long Dock on day of drawing at 9½ A. M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M. A band of music will be in attendance, and lunch be furnished on the ground. Maps, free passes, and information can be obtained from P. D. BROWER, No. 307 Broadway; R. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers-st., N. Y., and Long Dock on the morning of the drawing.

QUICK TRANSIT.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BLACKWELL & CO.,

No. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 115 Liberty-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford, is offered for sale. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence, is situated near churches, schools and the post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and the beauties of "Enfield Rapids" on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges and green-houses. The house is of brick, three stories high, with cellar and underpinning and trimmings in granite, is comparatively new and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner, elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences, and contains about twenty-seven rooms, two furnaces, bath-rooms, &c., and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. The barn is now used for a gentleman's family, and is also admirably adapted for a boys' or girls' boarding-school or a Summer hotel for city boarders.

The above property will be sold at a bargain, and a liberal portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For further information inquire personally or by letter of E. W. BOND, or CHARLES MARSH, cashier of Pynchon Bank, Court-street, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PATERSON Junction of the Erie and Hackensack Railroad, by depot, a commodious two-story house, 32 by 32 feet, with two-story extension 17 by 24 feet, containing eleven rooms and dry cellar under house, stable and other buildings; also, four lots. The house has all the modern conveniences; 100 feet square of ground attached to house; eight additional lots can be had if required.

For further particulars inquire of Mr. R. C. HUDSON, No. 275 Main-st., Paterson, or of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av., New-York.

FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, Executor.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles south of New Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Clinton Point Farm, celebrated not only for the fertility of its soil, but for the grandeur of the scenery in its unsurpassed. Will sell, with the house, either fifty or any part of three hundred acres of land, at a low price and upon easy terms. The mansion, gardens, cottages, farm houses, barns, stables, &c., are in perfect repair, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment New-York or Brooklyn City property. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season. Also, desirable building places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 115 Liberty-st., giving full information, mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, Special Agents, No. 99 Broadway.

TO CUT UP—A BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED plot of forty-five acres, just beyond the limits of Bayonne City, adjoining the well-known Havilands Grove, but a few hundred feet from railroad and only half mile from depot; about twenty miles from New-York; large houses and outbuildings, worth over $10,000. Price, $40,000, on easy terms.

J. A. B. WOODRUFF & CO., No. 108 Broadway, or CHRIS. D. MARSH, Babway, N. J.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.—Rich, healthy, handsome, no nuisances; only fifty-five minutes from New-York; new houses, with modern improvements; two handsome cottages and very desirable villa plots and lots, within five minutes' walk of depot; climate mild, country beautiful, roads excellent; churches, schools, shops and post-office near by. Apply on the premises, or to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—FARM, ELEVEN ACRES, called Apple Grove; fifty minutes from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad; good house and buildings, all kinds of fruit and shade trees; a pure spring of water planked; will sell with or without furniture, pond and boat. Address H. G. M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—A two-story and attic house, handsomely finished, and three acres; delightfully situated; three minutes from depot; fine view of Sound; fruit trees, flower-beds. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 4,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

FORTY-FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

AT INWOOD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM

HARLEM RIVER,

AND SITUATE ON

GRAND CENTRAL INWOOD, WALTON AND MOTT AVENUES, OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, AND MARCY (LATE FINDLAY) PLACE.

On the Grand Central avenue property is a store, dwelling and stable. The above-described property is about on a line with 170th-st. The land is high, free from rock, well drained, and being only a short distance from the depots of the Harlem Railroad at Morrisania and Melrose, and about one-quarter of a mile from the horse-cars of the Fordham Railroad, which connect at Harlem Bridge with the Third-avenue cars, is at easy access at all hours of the day and night. Terms of sale will be liberal. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., (Successor to JOHNSON & MILLER,) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.

Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, May 28,

at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,

COLLEGE POINT, LONG ISLAND,

HIGHLY-important

250 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,

belonging to heirs of PLATT STRATTON, deceased.

Valuable water-front. Choice villa property. Superior village lots. Gratuitous Band. Banquet on the ground. Manner of TUESDAY, May 28,

SATURDAY, June 1,

at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,

207 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

at the south end of BAYONNE CITY, N. J.

Splendid property; excellent surroundings, near A. W. Dimock's; fine improvements; banquet Gratuitis's Band, special trains, tickets and maps now ready.

Monday, June 3,

at 12½, on premises,

GREAT ASTORIA SALE.

250 SPLENDID LOTS.

By order of John L. Stevens, Esq., EXECUTOR OF SAMUEL STEVENS, deceased.

Excursion by steamer. Gratuitis's Band. Map will be ready ten days before sale.

WEDNESDAY, June 5,

Great sale at Whitestone, Long Island.

Full particulars hereafter.

AUCTION SALE.

108 Acres of Land,

THURSDAY, May 30, 1872,

at

WEST SUMMIT, N. J., near New-Providence,

by

Ross, Cross & Dickinson,

Advertiser Building, Newark, N. J.,

on

TWELVE VILLA PLOTS,

from three to thirty acres each.

Train leaves from foot of Barclay-st. 11.20 A. M. Special cars will be attached to country passengers to and from the sale.

Sale absolute, to satisfy a claim held by the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE COTTAGES AND TABLE OF 100 H-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

One HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET.—The four lots, together with three two and a half-story frame cottages and frame stable thereon, situate on the north side of 104th-st., 75 feet west of 2d-av. The cottages have basements and contain from nine to eleven rooms. Lots each 20x100 feet to Mahon.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,

No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872, At 11 M., on the premises;

200 Magnificent Villa Plots

on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain and a large dwelling suitable for a hotel, three stories high, fifteen rooms, four acres choice land, finely shaded, at

WYOMING,

the new railroad centre of New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York by the new route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Maplewood and Millburn. This property is among the finest ever offered at auction in the State. It fronts the railroad on one of the most picturesque points on the line, and is on the mountain side, affording a view unsurpassable for its extent and beauty, embracing all the country lying between New-York and Trenton, overlooking New-York, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Newark Bay, Staten Island, Elizabeth, Newark, Orange, and all the towns on the line of the New-Jersey and New-Jersey Central Depots. The location is on the property. The New-Jersey Water Line is now nearly completed, and a station on the property, and but a few yards distant will be the Junction station of the Newark and New-York Railroad, and the Maplewood and Millburn stations are within eight minutes' walk, making this point the most convenient of any within the same distance of New-York, there being two stations on two different railways. Splendid music will be furnished by GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE. Special trains will leave the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 11 A. M. For maps and passes apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

A farm of eighty-seven acres, together with the farm-building thereon, situate in Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County, on the north of Tarrytown. The land is high, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River; a stream of water bounds one side of it, with sufficient fall to supply any quantity of water for manufacturing purposes. The New-York and Boston Railroad will cross the adjoining farm; the land is all tillable, and can be divided into several parcels advantageously. A map of the farm can be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE—200 PROSPECT Park lots, being the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased, on Prospect, Gravesend and Green-Wood ave., in the town of Flatbush, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Henry D. Cullen, Jr., referee, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This property is very desirable and the terms are so reasonable (seventy per cent on mortgage) that it will be sold without reserve. Maps now ready; every body who desires a good home, Coney Island road is 100 feet wide. Prospect-av. is 100 feet wide, and is a continuation of Middle-st., and leads to the Grand Boulevard. Green-wood-av. is 100 feet wide, and leads direct to Prospect Park Fair Grounds and Coney Island. The streets have been adopted by the Commissioners, and are continuations of the Brooklyn streets, and are now graded and macadamized. Title the estate. Sale positive by order of the Court. Maps are now ready at the office of the referee, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the executors, No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BOWERY SAVings Bank against WILLIAM H. HOLLAND and CATHARINE E. RABOLD, his wife, and others.

Pursuant to a judgment made in this action on the 16th day of May, 1872, I, J. Lawrence Slosson, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at No. 58 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in Brooklyn, in the Citywell New-York, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, by Adrian H. Muller, auctioneer, All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet, northerly, from the corner formed by the said Attorney-street and Rivington-street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Rivington-street one hundred feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street (late Forth) seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington-street (late Fifth) one hundred feet nine inches and one-half inch, thence westerly and parallel with Houston-street (late North) seventy-five feet to the point of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 8th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 378 of conveyances, page 208, the 20th December, 1831, and known as No. 164 Attorney-street. Save and except nevertheless, thereout and therefrom all that part of the said premises which the house now or late of Joseph Johnson and its foundation stands, containing, as near as can be ascertained, one inch in front on the south side of Rivington-street, and extending southerly of that width in a line parallel with Houston (late North) street, to the rear of said house, conveyed by the said Barnes Underhill to the said Joseph Johnson by deed bearing date the 26th day of May, 1836, and recorded in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York, in Liber 399 of conveyances, page 497. November 27, 1852.—Dated May 25, 1872.

JAMES BROWN SLOSSON, Referee.

NOEWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—$4000—ONE OF THE PLEASANT three-story and basement Fremont-top houses in the city, newly and elegantly finished in the immediate vicinity of the best Summer residences in the city. No. 245 Halsey-st., just east of Tompkins-av., opposite Fulton-av. Transit: Fulton-av. cars of 5 minutes from Fulton ferry. Inquire of the owner, Sam'l Cummings, at No. 713 Broadway, New-York, J. W. BARNUM, owner, in No. 253 house.

SMALL COTTAGE TO LET—ON THE Boston Turnpike, one and a half miles from the depot at New-Rochelle; has six rooms and stable room for two horses; rent $180 per annum. Apply on the premises.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, pleasantly located, near depot; well shaded and all modern improvements, in Plainfield, N. J. Address M., No. 579 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—NO. 165 EAST 123D-ST., THREE rooms, unfurnished, second floor, suitable for light housekeeping; two women and wife, or small family; $15 per month. Family private.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS LAwrence Hotel, No. 885 Broadway, and extending 200 feet, through to Mercer-st., upward of two hundred rooms; the store and basement, Mansard roof, high ceilings, suitable for wholesale business or restaurant; possession immediately. AVERY, PENARRET & CO., No. 34 Mercer-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. HEATHERLEY, whose husband, Dr. Joseph Heatherley, was killed in the civil war of the United States, is believed to have died in New-York or Boston. Any one can hear of something to his advantage by addressing Box No. 4,457 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, ON THE 27TH inst., on the Grand Central depot or the Hudson Railroad, 42d-st., marked on the back C. M. L., in the centre; reward $5. No. 9 Washington-square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DR. UNDERHILL'S

Croton Point Property

FOR SALE!

By order of the Supreme Court, Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, will sell, under the direction of the referee, the magnificent estate of the late Dr. R. T. Underhill, on Croton Point, containing about 85 acres, with large and appropriate buildings, at public sale will take place on the premises, on the 16th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

This is beyond question the finest property in the Union for a gentleman's residence or for a college or boarding-school.

It would make six or eight superb country seats. The scenery is grand, sweeping the river and misty mountains from the Highlands to the Tappaan Zee.

Persons from New-York, three-fifths miles; from Croton station, on Hudson River Railroad, forty minutes.

For further particulars inquire of WM. A. UNDERHILL, Croton Point, or R. H. UNDERHILL, No. 2 Pine-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Persons desiring to visit the property will find a conveyance daily at the foot of Vesey-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

$100 PER MONTH FURNISHED.

$70 UNFURNISHED.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

TO LET, at Mount Vernon, a house with ten good rooms, six acres, fine garden, stable and carriage-house complete; three minutes' walk from the depot on Broadway; mail from Mount Vernon Post-office; rent $100 per month. REED & ROOT, 207 Broadway, Room No. 19, or of W. G. TOMPKINS, 64 Grand Main Hotel, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A commodious house, well furnished and replete with every convenience for such period (not less than one year) as may be desired; situated in the midst of grounds laid out in lawn and well shaded; carriage-house and stable on the premises; good water; a well cultivated and pleasant neighborhood; views unsurpassed; church and school

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

4,500 tons burden—1,000-horse power each.

Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday, from Liverpool and New-York, calling at Queenstown each way.

ADRIATIC.....June 1 at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....June 5 at 7 A. M.
CELTIC.....June 8 at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passengers prefer stateroom (for all classes) unsurpassed for safety, speed and comfort.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Safety, because vessels are built in water-tight compartments, and are divided amidships, where least motion is felt. Speed, because the shortest route is taken. Steerage and steerage-rooms accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

For passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For insurance, tickets to or from the Continent, and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO PARIS.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

WILL DESPATCH THEIR NEW AND FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW STEAMSHIPS

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The Company's steamers are due on the days mentioned, and will leave their Pier No. 50 North River at noon, as follows:

PEREIRE.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 13

PRIX DE PASSAGE DE PREMIERE CABINE, $100 GOLD.

DEUXIEME CABINE, $70 GOLD.

Prix de passage de retour, sur les paquets de la Compagnie, $140 et $100 or.

Prix de passage de troisieme classe, $40 or.

Nourriture, vin compris.

Billets de retour à prix réduits.

Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser à

J. DE BEBIAN, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, CALLING AT LONDONDERRY.

SATURDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF GLASGOW.....Saturday, June 15
ANCHORIA.....Saturday, June 29

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For freight, information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Russia.....Wednesday, May 29
Cuba.....Saturday, June 1
Scotia.....Wednesday, June 5
Java.....Wednesday, June 12
China.....Wednesday, June 26

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Abyssinia.....Saturday, June 1
Batavia.....Saturday, June 8
Algeria.....Saturday, June 15
Persia.....Saturday, June 22
Calabria.....Saturday, June 29

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 40 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, and, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10, extra, and Return Tickets at favorable terms. Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. Freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, or to

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR THE STEAM-SHIP Russia can embark from the Canard wharf, foot of Gansevoort-st, on the morning of Wednesday, May 29th, at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA QUEENSTOWN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class steamships every Saturday from Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 25, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 5, at 7 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....June 19, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. [illegible].....June 26, at 7 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. FRYER, July 3, at 6 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIP

LEO, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., for Fernandina, Jacksonville and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to

STOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Broadway, corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PIER 42, NORTH RIVER.

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING THE MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

May 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Cousins, leaves pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. [illegible], and same connecting for all Central American ports. Passengers for Central American ports to be transferred at Panama.

June 5.—Steamer COLORADO, Capt. [illegible], leaves pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer for all Central American ports.

June 15.—Steamer COLON, Capt. [illegible], leaves pier 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer for all Central American ports.

Steamer leaves Aspinwall for Panama on the 1st, 15th and 30th of each month.

Steamer leaves Panama for San Francisco June 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight or all other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Bowling-green.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Tr. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. punctually, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

J. W. MALLORY, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, CAMDEN, ATLANTIC CITY, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 6, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road as follows, will leave the North River foot of Franklin-st., New-York:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The 9:40 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains connect at Long Branch for Squan, Manasquan, Farmingdale, Sea Girt, Spring Lake, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Ocean Beach, Point Pleasant, Bay Head, Mantoloking, Lakewood, Tom's River, Waretown, Barnegat, Forked River, Manahawkin, Tuckerton, Beach Haven, Little Egg Harbor, Pleasantville, Somers Point, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, Cape May, Cape May Point, Holly Beach, Dennisville, Seaville, Woodbine, Sea Breeze, Ocean View, Bayside, Port Norris, Fairton, Millville, Vineland, Glassboro, Woodbury, Salem, Penn's Grove, Pedricktown, Swedesboro, Paulsboro, Gloucester City, Camden, Haddonfield, Merchantville, Moorestown, Mount Holly, Lumberton, Medford, Vincentown, Hightstown, Jamesburg, Freehold, Matawan, Keyport, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Long Branch, Elberon, Deal, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Manasquan

THE WORKING MEN.

Continuance of the Eight-Hour Struggle.

Meetings and all Day Sittings—Accessions to the Ranks of the Strikers—The Prospect of a Settlement.

The Piano-Makers' Strike.

The strike of the German journeymen piano-makers was yesterday made general by the strike of the men employed by the Steinway firm and of those employed in seven or eight of the smaller establishments. This morning Mr. STEINWAY is to have a conference with the men, upon which will probably depend the settlement of the matter. The Committee for the management of the strike was permanently in session at the Germania Assembly Rooms, receiving reports of the progress of the strike, and directing the efforts of the men. A delegation of the Brooklyn piano-makers appeared at the Assembly Rooms, announcing that they have joined the strike, and a communication was received from Boston, stating that the piano-makers there will strike on Saturday. In this City only one firm (SCHOMACKER & LUDOLPH) has agreed to the terms of the men.

The Marble-Cutters.

At the meeting of the marble-cutters' organization at No. 207 Third-avenue, last night, EDWARD QUINN was elected Chairman in place of JOHN MCKNIGHT, who has resigned. Reports from several houses have been received agreeing to the eight-hour demand and stipulating a reduction of wages. The men will not at present entertain this proposition. A meeting of the bosses will be held today, when a committee of the workmen will wait upon them. An announcement of a strike of all the marble-cutters in Jersey City and Hudson City, except in one shop in each place, was received with applause. Late in the evening the meeting held a secret session. The hall was crowded, and 150 members, it was said by the Secretary, were initiated. The men will again assemble at the hall at 6 o'clock this morning. A delegation from Brooklyn will attend the meeting to-night.

The Strike of the Pattern-Makers.

The striking pattern-makers were in session all day yesterday, receiving reports from the various committees sent to those shops where the men were still working on the old terms. The reports were in the main of a favorable character. A special meeting will be held this evening at the Germania Rooms, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, when some decisive line of action will be agreed upon. Great interest is felt in regard to the men employed in DELAMATER'S establishment, who have not yet declared themselves in favor of the strike. The strike is thought to have commenced properly with the house pattern-makers, but now the machine pattern-makers are in the majority, and with this important accession it is the general feeling of the men that the strike will terminate favorably to themselves this week.

The Cabinet-Makers, Wood-Carvers, and Upholsterers.

The Managing Committee of the cabinet-makers, wood-carvers and upholsterers, yesterday, received reports from the following additional shops, announcing that proprietors accepted the eight-hour rule: Cooke & Martin, Bowery; I. Stein, Bowery; Zoehr, Mercer-street; Vandewater, Ann-street; Evers, Twenty-seventh-street; Homann, Columbia-street; Hollschecke & Co., Morris-William-street; D. Jansson, Nassau-street, Brooklyn. This makes a total of about 115 firms who have accepted the terms of the men.

The Strike in Long Island City.

Yesterday morning the marble-cutters and polishers in the various stone yards of the Second Ward joined the strike, and refused to work unless their time was reduced to eight hours. They demanded $2 50 for the day's work. Three of the firms consented to accept the terms, but the men would not return to work unless all the yards would adopt their scale. In the afternoon a deputation of 100 men from the Cabinet-makers' Union, New-York, visited the city and attempted to persuade the workmen of STURTEVANT SMITH'S cabinet factory and at the Refrigerator Works to join the movement.

The Sash and Blind Makers.

The sash and blind makers, who have just formed a Union, numbering about 100 members, met at Military Hall, in the Bowery, last night. All the principal shops in the City were represented, and the men stated that in these the eight-hour rule had been adopted. Their average wages are $3 50 per day. A delegation of the Brooklyn sash-makers was present, stating that their employers are willing to accept the eight-hour rule as soon as an organized demand is made for it.

The Varnishers and Polishers.

A managing committee of the varnishers and polishers is continually in session at Jefferson Hall, in Avenue A. All the varnishers and polishers employed in the piano manufacturing business are on strike, while most of those employed in the furniture manufacturing business are again in employment on the eight-hour principle. A large number of members were enrolled for the Varnishers and Polishers' Union yesterday.

Meeting of Wood-Turners, Planers and Others.

A meeting of wood-turners, planers, moulders and machinists was held last evening, at Harmonic Hall, Essex-street, for the purpose of organizing preparatory to a general strike. Mr. CHARLES DEMAR in the chair. A vote as to whether or not the organization should affiliate with the Central Committee, was carried unanimously. A number of the workmen present enrolled themselves in the organization, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Wood Machinists.

The wood machinists held a meeting at Meyer's Hall, Third-avenue, near Forty-first-street, last night, CHRISTIAN WOERZ presiding, to organize a union society. A number of men signed the rolls and paid an entrance fee. These mechanics are engaged in wood-planing, moulding, and sawing, and are very numerous in the City. They intend ultimately to strike for the eight-hour system.

Interfering With Workmen—Arrests of the Disturbers.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, a gang of thirteen piano-makers who are on strike, assembled in front of the factory of Mr. GEO. STECK, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with the intention of preventing the workmen who are not engaged in the strike from returning to their work after dinner. Mr. STECK reported the matter to Capt. O'KEEFFE, at the Twentieth Precinct Station-House, who detached Sergt. JAMES with a platoon of men. The Police proceeded to the factory and arrested Michael Murphy, John B nney, Terrence Carroll, Wm. Devine, Charles Reumen, John Farley, Michael Heney, John H. Schetzgen, Morris Fick, Conrad Behele, John Henderlet, E. F. Reunets and John Morse. They were taken to Jefferson Market, accompanied by a large number of their friends and sympathizers. Arriving there, Mr. STECK told Judge LEDWITH that he had no desire to push the complaint, provided the prisoners would pledge themselves not to interfere with his workmen. This promise having been given, the men were all discharged amid the applause of their friends.

Artists' Sale.

A number of our best known artists have placed on view at the Somerville Gallery a collection of their works, which will be offered for sale on Thursday evening next. Among them we notice a fine view by R. S. GIFFORD, and a battle scene by JULIAN SCOTT, which received very favorable notice when exhibited at the Union League Club; a fine prairie scene by A. H. WYANT, several landscapes by ROMEYN HASKINS, one by GEORGE JONES, a fine study of canine life by GEORGE BUTLER, a small landscape by BOUGHTON, with a marine view and several genre pieces by THOMAS GAYLORD, besides specimens by FOXCROFT COLE, ALEXANDER LAWRIE, A. H. BALDWIN, and others.

Report of the Examining Committee of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty.

The Examining Committee of the Committee of Fifty, to whom was entrusted the duty of investigating the fiscal affairs and business transactions of the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors, reported that the minutes of that body clearly showed that a majority of the Board acted as if the amounts committed to them for disbursement were lawful plunder, to be squandered at will. The report recited a number of instances where unlawful bills were presented through the agency of "middlemen" and passed by the Board of the Supervisors who had cognizance of the fact, and it then proceeds to give a statement of their expenses of the Judiciary. For the year ending July 31, 1869, the amount expended was $60,502, and for the year ending July 31, 1871, $220,684, showing an increase of $140,184 without any corresponding increase in the business of the Judiciary to warrant it. The Committee also called attention to the recklessness and extravagance in advertising, printing, &c., which is contrary to precedent, and also to the immense sums of money appropriated for the repairs of armories, hospitals and other public institutions, of which they were not apprised what amount, if any, was actually expended. The report concludes by stating that the appropriations to the Board of Supervisors was reduced $600,000 on the estimates for the year 1871, but it refrained from comment on the subject until an opportunity could be had to inquire into the character of the disbursements.

JEALOUSY AND BLOOD.

A German Stabs his Wife and her Lover in Orchard-Street, and Tries to Kill Himself.

In the apartments of FRANZ LINDEMANN, in the rear portion of the second floor of the premises No. 43 Orchard-street, was enacted, yesterday morning, a domestic tragedy, terrible in its details, and exhibiting a most lamentable phase of City life. CHRISTIAN TREFZ and his wife, LOUISA, Germans, about thirty and twenty-eight years old, had been married about four years previous to their emigration to this country four years ago; had no children, and led very unhappy lives. The husband, it is claimed, often behaved very brutally to his wife. TREFZ had been unfortunate in his business, and on arriving here he settled in the Tenth Ward, and opened a small baker's shop. He was forced by adverse circumstances to live in almost abject poverty. This made a fair-tended to increase the unhappiness which existed between the pair. About two years ago FRANZ LINDEMANN, a young German painter, arrived in this City from his native land, the same portion of Germany as TREFZ and his wife came from, and made their acquaintance. A close intimacy sprang up between him and Mrs. TREFZ, much to the disgust and annoyance of the husband, who regarding his frequent visits as intrusions, became more brutish in his temper and quarrelsome. About a year ago TREFZ, in a quarrel, beat his wife severely. The next day she disappeared, and her husband soon after learned that she was living in Philadelphia with LINDEMANN. He wrote her several letters beseeching her to return to him, and promising to act differently in the future. Soon after, TREFZ, who had hoarded up $600, went to Philadelphia, and induced her to return with him. In this City, with the money, they started a bake-shop at No. 106 Allen-street, and for a short time lived happily, but soon the old life recommenced. LINDEMANN followed them from Philadelphia, and renewed his visits to Mrs. TREFZ during her husband's absence, to which the latter objected, but Mrs. TREFZ insisted upon receiving them. On Sunday, the 12th inst., they quarrelled about LINDEMANN, and TREFZ threatened to kill him if he came there again. During the quarrel he beat her severely. On the same afternoon she packed up all her clothes and left the house and sought the protection of LINDEMANN, and together they hired apartments at No. 43 Orchard-street as man and wife. The flight of his wife rendered TREFZ desperate, and he was almost beside himself with rage and jealousy. He discovered where the guilty pair were, and yesterday left his bake-shop at 8 o'clock in the morning, without his coat and hat, and rushed to the premises No. 43 Orchard-street. He rapped loudly at the door, which was opened by a servant-girl who asked him what he wanted. He brushed rudely by her without deigning to reply, and at once proceeded to the door of the room occupied by LINDEMANN and Mrs. TREFZ. He knocked, and it was opened by LINDEMANN, who demanded what his business was. Paying no attention to LINDEMANN, but seeing his wife sitting on a lounge near the door of the apartment, TREFZ appealed to her in the most persuasive terms to return to him. Mrs. TREFZ was obdurate, however, and replied that she would not. LINDEMANN, alarmed at the appearance of the infuriated husband, had been edging toward the door to make his escape. As he endeavored to brush past TREFZ, who was still standing near the door, the latter appeared for the first time to be aware of his presence, and suddenly thrust his hand into his bosom and drew forth a large-bladed dirk-knife, and muttering a terrible oath plunged it into LINDEMANN'S right side with such force as to break off the point of the blade against his scapula. He then drove the weapon at LINDEMANN again and again, and succeeded in cutting two severe gashes on his right hand and arm. LINDEMANN, with the blood flowing from his wounds, rushed down-stairs, and took refuge in the lower part of the house. TREFZ being left alone with Mrs. TREFZ, appeared to be seized with madness, for he jumped upon the unfortunate woman with the ferocity of a tiger, and holding her by the throat stabbed her no less than fourteen times with the dirk-knife, wounding her on the breast, abdomen, arms, head and face. She screamed for help, and the terrified inmates of the lower portion of the house on entering the room were just in time to see the would-be murderer place the dagger against his left side and with both hands press the blade into his body. He sank fainting to the floor, and was soon insensible. Mrs. TREFZ had swooned on the lounge, and was almost completely covered with blood. One of the horrified spectators rushed to the Eldridge-street Police Station and informed Sergeant CARE of what had occurred. The sergeant, with several officers, hastened to the scene. TREFZ, who was still insensible, was placed on a stretcher and carried to the Station-house. An ambulance was on hand, but the unfortunate man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. LINDEMANN was also taken to the Police Station and thence to the hospital. TREFZ was found to be in a very critical condition, and it is feared that the wound will prove fatal. On examination it was found that LINDEMANN'S wound, though a fearful gash, was not of itself dangerous, and after dressing the wound, together with those on his hand and arm, the surgeons permitted him to return home. Police Surgeon SAVILLE was summoned to attend Mrs. TREFZ, who was too much exhausted from loss of blood to be moved from the house. The surgeon found fourteen distinct stab-wounds on the woman's body, none of them dangerous injuries, unless they should become complicated with erysipelas. The woman was very much weakened by shock and hemorrhage, but during the afternoon she rallied, and was much stronger. No immediate danger is apprehended, though great care will be required to insure her recovery. Several of her female friends and LINDEMANN are in attendance upon her.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Editorial Elections—Complimentary Resolutions to Dr. Durbin—A Basis of Representation Adopted.

The religious exercises were conducted yesterday by Dr. WENTWORTH, of Troy, formerly missionary to China. Mr. EDWARDS, presented a report from the Committee on the Book Concern, recommending the order in which the editors of the church periodicals and journals should be elected from day to day. The subject was laid on the table in order to take up report No. 2 of the Sunday-school Committee, which provides for a change in the discipline so as to create the office of editor of the *Sunday-school Journal*. The report was adopted. On motion of Mr. MCALLISTER, report No. 4 of the same Committee was also adopted. It provides for several changes in the discipline relative to the conduct of Sunday-schools, and proposes a number of statistical questions for each Superintendent to answer. A motion of Dr. MARTIN to suspend the regular order and and take up the report of the Committee on Education was tabled.

Dr. FOSS rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

Whereas, JOHN P. DURBIN, D.D., has been constrained by advanced years to yield to other hands the banner he has borne so long and so well, we, therefore, the members of this General Conference, on behalf of the whole Church, record our deep sense of his eminent services to the cause of Christ in this most important department of Christian work. We shall hold in grateful remembrance the rare qualities which gave him an eminent place in the pulpit, on the platform, at the Secretary's desk, and in the various councils of the Missionary Society and of the Church. Of that Society, if not the actual founder, he was chief organizer; its admirable financial system originated in his brain, and was wrought into the machinery of the Church by his skilful presentation of it, and it will long endure as his best monument; and we tender to Dr. DURBIN our veneration and affection.

The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, several of the delegates declaring that in stating that Dr. DURBIN was "chief organizer" of the Missionary Society, injustice was done to Dr. BANGS, Dr. PITMAN and other early workers in the Missionary Society. The resolution was finally adopted, however, on a rising vote. On motion of Dr. CURRY, the Board of Managers were requested to continue Dr. DURBIN'S salary for three months, and on motion of Dr. LORD he was also made an honorary Secretary of the Missionary Society. Bishop JANES remarked that Dr. DURBIN would probably address the Conference before its adjournment.

Report No. 6 of the Church Extension Committee was then taken from the table for discussion. The point objected to was the provision obliging missionaries to report directly to the Conference each year the amount raised by them for the Church Extension Society. With a slight modification, the report was adopted by a vote of 261 to 73. The report of the Book Committee, relative to the election of officers, was then considered. It was adopted after being amended, so as to have the election take place daily immediately after the reading of the minutes. The following gentlemen were then elected: J. H. VINCENT, editor of the *Sunday-school Journal*; Dr. NAST, editor of the *Christian Apologist*; HENRY LIEPHART, editor of the German magazine; Dr. WEEDS, editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Itinerancy was adopted, making the basis of representation one delegate for each forty-one delegates to the annual Conference. The report originally favored a basis of one to thirty-nine. Two ineffectual votes were taken for editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, and pending the counting of the third vote, the Conference adjourned.

The Case of Owen Geoghegan.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, the case of OWEN GEOGHEGAN, a Tammany delegate, charged with shooting MICHAEL MCNALLY, was called up for trial, but in consequence of the illness of the prisoner the case was postponed. The cases of MOSES O'CONNELL and WILLIAM HENNESSY, who were implicated in the same offense, were also postponed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 28.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11½ AND 11¾ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.... 117½
do. reg.... 117½
$1,000 U. S. 6-20s, C., '67.... 115½
100,000 do. do. '68.... 115½
$4,000 U. S. 6-20s, C., '65.... 115½
10,000 do.... 115¾
$2,000 U. S. 6-20s, C., '67.... 115¾
10,000 do.... 115¾
$50,000 U. S. 6-20s, C., '67.... 115¾
10,000 do.... 116
$50,000 U. S. 6s, C., '67.... 117
$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65.... 115
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65.... 115
New.... 115¾
200,U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.s 117

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¾ O'CLOCK.

100 West. Union.... 75¾
do.... 75¾
do.... b2. 75¾
do.... s2. 75¾
100 Quicksilver.... 34¾
do.... 34¾
700 Northwestern.... 74
do.... 74¼
200 Pacific Mail.... 75¾
do.... b30. 75¾
do.... s2. 75¾
1 N. Y. C. & Hud.st. 97½
do.... 97½
do.... s5. 97½
100 Rock Island.... 110¾
200 Erie Railway.... 20¾
100 do.... 20¾
do.... s2. 20¾
do.... 20¾
300 Lake Shore.... b5. 93¾
100 do.... 93¾
200 do.... 93¾
200 St. Paul.... s5. 87½
200 St. Paul Pref.... 79
do.... 79

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Ga. 8s, '76.... 90
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st, 7s 95
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 93¼
10,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d M. 90
3,000 M. & St. P. 7 s-10 Conv.... 98
2,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s.... 93
Cent. Pacific.... 91
200 C. Coal of Md. b. c. 44½
200 do.... 44¾
800 do.... 45
100 do.... 45¼
100 do.... b30. 45¾
200 do.... 45¾
100 do.... b30. 47¾
200 do.... 47¾
400 do.... b5. 45½
100 do.... 45¾
200 do.... 45¾
200 do.... 45¾
100 Quick. Prof., b. c. 45
100 Brunswick, l. b. c. 8¼
100 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 78
100 U. S. Express.... 64½
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c. 75¼
100 do.... 75¼
100 do.... 75¼
100 do....